

Armenians Cut Off by Turks; Quit Capital

Roads Jammed With Women and Children in Flight Toward Batumi: 100,000 Refugees Are Destitute

Georgian Army Mobilized

Mustapha Kemal Leads His Troops in Person: Appeal for Supplies Is Urgent

Erzurum, capital of the Armenian Republic, has been evacuated; communications between the great railway junction of Alexandropol and Tiflis, capital of Georgia, have been completely cut, completely isolating Armenia from the outside world, and the road from Ardahan to Aghdaran is blocked by Armenian women and children going down the valley of the Terek River toward Batumi, according to cable dispatches received yesterday by the New York headquarters of the Near East Relief.

Other cables said the Georgian army had been mobilized to defend the Black Sea, as a result of the evacuation of Mustapha Kemal Pasha to the Georgian government to evacuate the port. Mustapha Kemal Pasha is in person leading the Turkish Nationalist forces operating against Armenia.

The first message reached the Near East Relief through Edward Neville, president, and Auguste de Morsier, secretary, of the International Philanthropic Conference now in session at Geneva, in conjunction with the assembly of the League of Nations.

It read, in part: "Armenian army has been forced to evacuate Erzurum, its ammunition being exhausted. Georgia is mobilizing. United and homeless refugees are crowding into Tiflis for possible safety. The Philanthropic League appeals to the International Red Cross, the Near East Relief and the Lord Mayor's Committee to rush food, medicines and clothing to Batumi."

American Women Reports Conditions

The second message came from Mrs. Veronica Harris, of Santa Cruz, Calif., acting as temporary head of the Near East Relief in Tiflis. Captain Ernest Morrow, director general of Near East Relief in Transcaucasia, is with the remaining Armenian relief workers who refused to quit Alexandropol, when the Turkish advance reached that city. Mrs. Harris' cable read:

"Following official communication received from the commandant of the forces of the Armenian republic November 7:

"The military command of the Armenian republic was obliged to send part of our troops operating against the Turks in the region of Alexandropol against the Turkish rebels who were acting in our rear near Mount Ag-Daba. These circumstances made necessary negotiations, the result of which was a temporary armistice (with the Turks), from November 7.

"The French mission in Tiflis reports Alexandropol taken. Have no news from Alexandropol or Kara, but all Americans believed to be safe. Communications between Alexandropol and Tiflis cut indefinitely.

Cable dispatches reaching the Near East Relief headquarters Friday from Captain George Bekkerian, Armenian consular representative in Tiflis, said the remnants of the Armenian army retreating from Alexandropol had withdrawn directly northwards along the Arax River. He said that the Georgian province of Achikhalaki. One hundred thousand refugees were said to have fled before the Turks across the frontiers of Armenia into Georgia, as well as into the interior of Armenia. The cablegram said these refugees were without food, clothing or shelter and that the country into which they fled was barren of supplies.

Relief Already on Way
Charles V. Vickrey, general secretary of the Near East Relief, said yesterday that part at least of the needs of the situation in the Caucasus had already been anticipated by the Near East Relief and that cargoes were now on the seas bound for Batumi consisting of 5,513 cases and boxes of old clothing and shoes, 5,220 bags of rice, 1,680 bags of sugar and 260 tons of soap and other supplies. Mr. Vickrey said also that beans, flour and other food staples would be shipped to Batumi at once from Constantinople if transportation could be obtained. The steamship Gaid-Dhmal, leaving New York November 20, will carry 1,000 tons of wheat flour, 400 tons of rice and ten tons of sugar for relief purposes in the stricken district.

Foreman Does Not Blame Labor for Wall St. Explosion

Clark Says He Saw Man Who Evidently Was Driver of Death Wagon: Explains the Shooting in L. I. City

Raymond Clark, who was foreman for the Volk Construction Company at Broad and Wall streets when the explosion occurred on September 16, was questioned yesterday by Alfred J. Talley, Chief Assistant District Attorney. Clark said he had no reason to believe the explosion was the result of a labor dispute.

He also said that he had not denied that he had seen a man who evidently was driver of the death wagon; that he did not fear to tell anything he knew about the explosion, and that he was not shot on October 17 in connection with a labor dispute.

Clark declared he has never said anything to any newspaper reporter and had been misrepresented in the newspapers. Everything he told the assistant district attorney he previously told the grand jury investigating the explosion, he said.

The Volk company just had completed demolishing a building on the site of the new Stock Exchange annex on the day of the explosion and he was on another job at 15 New Street, he told Mr. Talley.

"I saw a man all excited and who was pleading, 'That's my horse,' said Clark. 'I told him, 'All right,' and just to stand one side and I did not put him off. One of my foremen got him off later."

"Did he say his horse was killed?" asked Mr. Talley.

"I know that he referred to the horse that was killed, because it was the only horse and wagon in that vicinity at the time, but I found that out later," he replied.

He said he had not denied seeing the man.

In reply to a question regarding his being shot in Long Island City a month after the explosion, "This shooting had no connection whatever with any labor dispute," he said. "I know this, because I know who shot me. I have made no complaint, because I don't care to. I told the police I did not know who fired the shot."

"Do you mean," interrupted Mr. Talley, "that you meant to get him yourself?"

"I guess that's it," he answered.

Clark then denied that he had been shot by men who were trying to get him out of the way ever since the explosion, as a newspaper quoted him as saying.

Police Chief, a Captive Three Hours, Takes Man

CORNING, N. Y., Nov. 15.—Police Chief Hammer overpowered Vern Gore, accused of several hold-ups and burglaries, late this afternoon in the house of Gore's father-in-law.

Gore had held him prisoner at the point of a revolver for three hours.

The Kensico Cemetery America's Burial Park

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Paul Hymans Made League President

(Continued from page one)

utes silence on the part of all the people of the canton.

The Socialist leader, Hjalmar Branting, head of the Swedish delegation, provoked the first debate by objecting to the election of Paul Hymans as president of the league by acclamation. M. Hymans himself decided the question by holding that since one member requested a secret vote, he was entitled to it.

A more animated and more significant discussion grew out of the adoption of the agenda. Lord Robert Cecil held that the applications of Albania, Bulgaria and Austria, which were received since the agenda was made up, should be added to it.

The assembly so decided, after the French delegates, Mm. Viviani and Bourgeois, had made it clear that the applications would be referred to a committee to be examined and a decision taken as to whether they would be received.

Question on Germany Saved

This reservation, it is contended, will establish a precedent, so that if Germany's application is received later the French delegates will be able at once to raise the question of eligibility.

The working organization of the assembly, as formed this afternoon consists of six committees, each with four members, representing all the states attending. All questions on the agenda will be divided among these committees and will come up for debate on the floor only when the committee's report has been submitted.

The debates to-day clearly indicated that Lord Robert Cecil, Leon Bourgeois, René Viviani and Signor Vittoni are likely to become leading figures on the floor, and that the small states are showing a spirit of independence and will not accept prearranged programs without having their say.

League Fails to Pay Its \$15,200 Cigar Bill

PARIS, Nov. 15.—The Belgian government has presented to the League of Nations a bill for cigars amounting to 80,000 francs (normally, \$15,200). The bill says: "These cigars were smoked or carried off by members of the various delegations at the Spa conference."

That conference took place in July and was attended by members of the Supreme Council and representatives of the German government.

The secretariat of the League of Nations has announced that it is short of money, and, moreover, it refuses to take over the debts of the Supreme Council.

The Belgian government argues that the Spa conference formed part of the "operations" of the League of Nations.

The bill remains unpaid.

Carload of Whisky Seized

Prohibition enforcement agents yesterday seized a carload of whisky at Pier 2, North River. The liquor, which is worth \$75,000, is alleged to have been brought to this city from Kentucky on two forged permits.

The whisky was consigned to Max Kunz, a wholesale liquor dealer on South Street. When he was notified that it had arrived he was astonished, for he had not ordered it. After inspecting the shipment he notified John B. Quigley, assistant supervising agent.

Men from Quigley's office waited until last evening on the pier in the hope that some one would call to claim the liquor and then confiscated it. The liquor permits to have been sent by the Sausenack Distilling Company of Milton, Ky.

D'Annunzio's Forces Advance East of Fiume

(Continued from page one)

the findings of the Rapallo conference are unacceptable and illegal. This government holds:

"First—The regency was inaugurated so as to make the annexation of Fiume to Italy a certainty.

"Second—The people of Fiume, in their charter of liberty, confirmed their vote of October, 1918, which declared their complete dedication to the mother country.

Fiume to Continue Fight

"Third—To-day Fiume again confirms that vote and purposes to continue to fight until the fulfillment of its legitimate vote.

"Fourth—Meanwhile, the confines of Italy can only be fixed as extending along the Julian Alps to Monte Nevoso and Rittoria and to the sea at the promontory of San Marco, which was always kept as the Venetian confines of the regency.

"Fifth—The confines should be determined by the historic Napoleonic line.

"Sixth—The confines of Fiume can only be drawn by extending the line beyond Susak and Tersatto, from which Fiume derives her water and light, and which cannot remain in the hands of the Jugo-Slavs.

"Seventh—Contiguity between the soil of the fatherland and the regency from Monte Nevoso can only be understood as the common confines of the ancient Istrian province from the Julian Alps to the sea."

Councils of War Called

Meanwhile D'Annunzio is calling councils of war and proceeding with the occupation of territory ceded to the Jugo-Slavs by the Rapallo agreement. Yesterday he dispatched a company of soldiers to watch what action the regular Italian troops would take regarding Castina, a suburb of Fiume overlooking the mouth of the harbor.

No word is as yet available as to the destination of D'Annunzio's fleet, which left port Friday, but it is thought it was sent south to join Admiral Millo.

D'Annunzio entered Susak yesterday at the head of a body of troops. There was no resistance to his advance. The barriers were taken down and the whole avalanche of legionaries swept over the bridge dividing them from what is now Jugo-Slavia, but is still occupied by the Italians. He went to participate in the celebration for the return of the colors of the Lombardy brigade from Rome. He was received by General Facchini and then delivered a speech, stirring up the regular Italian troops of occupation, who cheered his speech and swore obedience to him.

General Facchini shook hands with D'Annunzio in the presence of the soldiers, and hailed the poet as "My grenadier of Lombardy, the redeemer of Fiume, present and future."

Bronx Slayer Called Idiot

Lawyer Says "Bull" Cassidy Was Born an Imbecile

Special Dispatch to The Tribune

ALBANY, Nov. 15.—A new tack in the fight to save James "Bull" Cassidy, one of the four men convicted for the murder of Otto Fiala, a Bronx subway ticket agent, was taken to-day before the Court of Appeals.

James J. Barry, counsel for Cassidy,

declared that his client has been an imbecile since birth, and that he therefore cannot lawfully be sentenced to death. He asked for a writ which would remand Cassidy to the court from which he was sentenced, so that he might be sent to an asylum for the criminal insane instead.

Five stays of execution have been granted to the four men. They are now awaiting death on December 6. The remaining three are Charles Milano, Joseph McLaughlin and Joseph Iseoff.

The state in meeting Mr. Barry's petition to the court, declared that Cassidy some time ago was examined by a commission of alienists who pronounced him sane.

Undertaker on Trial In Wood Alcohol Case

Whisky Concealed From Stolen Poison Said to Have Caused One Hundred Deaths

John Romanello, an undertaker, of 271 Third Avenue, Brooklyn, was placed on trial yesterday in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, charged with grand larceny in stealing the 1,000 gallons of wood alcohol which was sold through New England last December in the guise of whisky, causing about 100 deaths. He is the first to be brought to trial in this state on a charge connected with the tragedy. Thomas Romanello, Carmine Lizenziato and Salvatore Esposito also are under indictment here.

Cosimo d'Ambruzzio, the only witness to testify yesterday, said the scheme to sell the alcohol as a beverage was discussed at a coffee house at 283 Third Avenue, Brooklyn. Later, he said, he gave Romanello a sample of the drink concealed from the staff.

Herbert Warbasse, Assistant District Attorney in charge of the prosecution, said in his opening address that the alcohol was stolen from the Delta Chemical Company, of Wells, Mich., December 20, 1919, while in transit in ten drums. While the truck containing the drums was in a garage in Brooklyn, he said, the alcohol was siphoned off and water substituted.

The alcohol, he said, was taken to Romanello's garage and prepared there for sale as whisky. As alcohol its value was \$125,000, while the whisky sold the deadly drink are said to have obtained \$15,000.

War Gas Research Urged: Lloyd George Questioned

LONDON, Nov. 15.—The announcement that the War Office has requested the universities to undertake research into the development to its utmost extent of chemical warfare for both offensive and defensive purposes, was discussed in the House of Commons today.

The government was asked how it reconciled this request with Article 171 of the Treaty of Versailles, under which the use of asphyxiating, poisonous or other gases and all analogous liquids, materials or devices is prohibited, and whether the investigation would be governed by similar declarations by the Council of the League of Nations.

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Premier Lloyd George, replying, said it was a question in which any action must depend upon that of other nations, and as other countries continued to develop this method of warfare the safety of the British fighting services would be seriously jeopardized by lack of similar developments here.

The subject, he added, would have to be reconsidered when the League of Nations made its expected pronouncement.



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